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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))	Attorney Docket No.	ACS- 52045
	First Inventor or Application Identifier	Niraj A. Shah
	Title	EMBOLIC PROTECTION GUIDE WIRE
	Express Mail Label No.	EL590182585US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.	ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231
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1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) (Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing) 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages 20] (preferred arrangement set forth below) - Descriptive title of the Invention - Cross References to Related Applications - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D - Reference to Microfiche Appendix - Background of the Invention - Brief Summary of the Invention - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed) - Detailed Description - Claim(s) - Abstract of the Disclosure 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 4] 4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 24] a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy) b. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed) [Note Box 5 below] i. <input type="checkbox"/> DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b). 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked) The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix) 7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Copy b. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copy (identical to computer copy) c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statement verifying identity of above copies ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS 8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 4 pgs. 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney 10. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document (if applicable) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of IDS Citations 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Two) (Should be specifically itemized) * Small Entity Statement(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Statement filed in prior application, (PTO/SB/09-12) <input type="checkbox"/> Status still proper and desired 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: * NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 14: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).
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17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: _____

Prior application information: Examiner _____ Group / Art Unit: _____

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Name (Print/Type)	Thomas H. Majcher	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	31,119
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EMBOLIC PROTECTION GUIDE WIRE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a device for, and methods of, trapping and removing emboli in a body vessel. The device and method of this invention are especially adapted to be used in preventing emboli in blood from passing through a vessel such as an artery.

In recent years, numerous procedures have been adapted for expanding blood vessels (e.g. arteries), at the positions of lesions in the blood vessels, so that blood can flow through the blood vessels without obstruction from the lesions. In the process of expanding such blood vessels at the positions of the lesions, embolic particles/debris may become detached from the lesions and enter the bloodstream and subsequently migrate through the patient's vasculature to cut off or reduce the amount of oxygenated blood being supplied to sensitive organs such as the brain and heart, which may induce trauma.

Procedures have also been adapted in recent years for preventing embolic debris from flowing through the vessels in the direction of the blood flow. For example, filters have been provided for trapping the emboli. When lesions develop in the carotid artery of a patient, the placement of a filter in the patient's vasculature can somewhat reduce the movement of emboli to blood vessels leading to the patient's brain, thereby preventing strokes from occurring.

Such filters are usually delivered in a collapsed position through the patient's vasculature and are then expanded once in place in the patient's blood vessel to trap the emboli. After emboli have been trapped, the filter is collapsed and removed (with the trapped emboli) from the vessel. Unfortunately, it is possible for some of the trapped emboli to escape from the filter during the time that the filter is being collapsed and/or removed from the blood vessel. When an interventional procedure is being performed in a carotid artery, even a trace release of emboli can be damaging. For these reasons, attempts to treat lesions in the carotid arteries have been somewhat limited due to the danger presented if all of the embolic debris is not collected during the procedure.

Therefore, in light of the above, it would be desirable for a device and method which can be utilized to treat an occluded vessel and trap any emboli that may be formed during the vascular procedure. Such a device and method must also prevent the emboli from escaping from the filter during the time that the filter is being collapsed and/or removed from the blood vessel (e.g. the carotid arteries). Although considerable progress has been made in recent years in providing a satisfactory filter, it would still be desirable to provide a filter which is simple, cost efficient and trustworthy in construction, is easy to deploy and remove from the patient's vasculature with little or no adverse impact or immunological response to the patient. Also, such a device should have a thin profile to reach tight distal lesions in the patient's vasculature.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is directed to a filtering device for trapping and removing emboli from a body vessel (e.g. an artery). In one embodiment of the invention, a sheath attached to a guide wire maintains a filtering assembly in a collapsed position until the filtering assembly is ready to be deployed in the patient's vasculature. The filtering assembly is attached to a tubular shaft member which is slidable over the guide wire to move the filtering assembly out of the sheath when the filtering assembly is to be deployed and to retract the sheath back over the filtering assembly when the assembly is to collapsed and removed from the vessel. The filtering assembly may be formed from a plurality of angularly spaced splines and a filter member made from mesh or other suitable filtering material. The filter member is disposed on the splines and has properties of passing fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid. The splines may be made from a shape-memory material which allows the splines to self expand once the sheath is removed. The splines expand against the wall of the vessel when released from the collapsed or compressed position to deploy the filter member in the vessel in order to provide the necessary emboli filtration within the vessel.

An interventional device, such as an expandable member (e.g., a stent delivery catheter) and a stent, can be disposed in the vessel to treat the lesion and open the vessel at the lesion position. Any suitable interventional device can be used

with the present invention. After the interventional device has performed the procedure, the embolic protection filter is collapsed and removed from the vessel. Emboli created during the interventional procedure are released into the fluid flow (e.g. bloodstream) and are trapped within the filtering assembly.

5 In one aspect of the invention, the tubular shaft member can be made from a nickel titanium (NiTi) hypotube. The splines can also be made from a nickel-titanium (NiTi) alloy or other shape memory material. The spines are biased to the deployed or expanded position so that once the sheath is removed, the spines will expand radially outward to abut against the wall of the vessel to provide a tight seal
10 which prevents fluid and emboli from passing between the filter member and vessel wall. When the device is to be collapsed and removed from the patient, the physician simply moves the sheath back over the filtering assembly causing the spines to collapse, along with the filter member, thus trapping the emboli in the filter member. The lengths of the spines and filter member should be sufficiently long so that the
15 filtering assembly traps the emboli deep within the distal end of the filter member. This helps prevent any backflow of trapped emboli into the vessel when the filtering assembly is being collapsed. Thereafter, the entire device can be removed from the patient.

20 These and other advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the invention, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying exemplary drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an elevational view, partially in section, of a preferred embodiment of an embolic protection guide wire for trapping and removing emboli released in a body vessel, along with an interventional device (a stent delivery catheter and self-expanding stent), positioned within a body vessel;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, of the embodiment of FIG. 1 showing in additional detail the filtering assembly at a position in the vessel which is distal and downstream from the lesion, the filter assembly being shown covered by a sheath in the collapsed or compressed position;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, of the filtering assembly of FIG. 2, the filtering assembly being shown withdrawn from the sheath and expanded against the wall of the vessel to trap emboli in the fluid;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, of the filtering assembly in the expanded position and additionally showing the stent delivery catheter and stent in position across the lesion;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, of the filtering assembly in the expanded position and also showing the stent expanded against the vessel wall with the stent delivery catheter being withdrawn from the vessel;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, showing the filtering assembly being disposed back to the collapsed position within the sheath with the trapped emboli contained within the filter member; and

FIG. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary elevational view, primarily in section, showing the filtering assembly constricted within the sheath and being withdrawn from the vessel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A device generally indicated at 10 and constituting one preferred embodiment of the present invention traps and removes emboli from a body vessel.

The device 10 is adapted to be disposed in a blood vessel 12 to pass the fluid (blood) in the vessel and block the passage of emboli 14 (FIG. 5) in the fluid. The emboli 14 are produced when the blood vessel 12 is treated at the position of a lesion 16 during an interventional procedure such as, a balloon angioplasty procedure, a stenting procedure, an atherectomy procedure and the like. The present invention is designed to collect and remove such embolic debris from the artery to prevent the blockage of the smaller vessels downstream from the area of treatment. The device 10 is especially adapted to prevent blockage of small blood vessels leading to the brain which, if blocked, can result in the patient suffering a stroke.

The device 10 includes a flexible guide wire 18 on which is mounted a

sheath 20 made from a suitable material such as a polymer, which will maintain the shape and flexibility of the sheath 20 may be dependent upon the size and location of the lesions that the sheath 20 has to cross. A filtering assembly 22 attached to a tubular shaft member 24 is disposed in a collapsed or compressed position within the sheath 20. This tubular shaft member 24 is slidably disposed on the guide wire 18 and may be made from a material such as nickel titanium (NiTi) alloy or any other material which has sufficient axial strength and flexibility to move the filtering assembly 22 along the guide wire into tortuous anatomy. For example, a hypotube made from Nitinol would be suitable since it possess sufficient strength, has adequate flexibility to be advanced through tortuous anatomy, and can be made with a thin wall to reduce the overall profile of the device. This material also is advantageous because it is able to withstand buckling.

The filtering assembly 22 is attached to the tubular shaft member 24 for slidable movement along the guide wire 18. The filtering assembly 22 may be formed from a plurality of annularly spaced splines 26 (FIG. 3) supporting a filter member 28. The filtering assembly 22 is designed to be self expanding from the collapsed position to an expanded position within the vessel 12. In the collapsed position, the filtering assembly 22 would be disposed within the sheath 20. In the expanded position, the filtering assembly 22 would flare radially outward to engage the wall 30 of the vessel 12. The splines 26 may be formed from a material having shape memory which causes the splines 26 to expand against the wall of the vessel 12 when the

filtering assembly 22 is released from the sheath 20. Nitinol is one suitable material which could be used to create the splines 26. The filter member 28 may be made from a mesh or suitable filtering material. For example, the filter member 28 may be made from a thin polymer having small openings to pass the fluid in the vessel 12 while blocking the passage of the emboli 14 in the fluid. The filter member 28 may be coated with an anti-thrombotic agent to minimize blockage of the filter media by thrombosis. The filter material could also be non-porous. The ability of the embolic protection guide wire and filter to deploy and retract multiple times could allow the physician to periodically retract the device to allow blood flow downstream from the filer. Such non-porous materials would include polymeric materials well-known in medical catheter design. Each of the spines 26 could be positioned in a recess 31 formed on the tubular shaft member 24 when in the collapsed position to reduce the overall profile of the filtering assembly.

An interventional device, such as a stent delivery catheter 32 and a self-expanding stent 28, can be utilized to treat the lesion 16 and open up the artery 12 to increase blood flow therethrough. This stent delivery catheter 32 and the stent 34 may be constructed in a manner well known in the art. It should be appreciated that other interventional devices can be used with the embolic protection guide wire. For example, balloon expandable stents, balloon angioplasty catheters, atherectomy devices and the like can be used to treat the stenosis as well.

The delivery catheter 32 and the stent 34 may be disposed at the position

of the lesion 16 as shown schematically in FIGS. 1 and 4-6. In the drawings, small arrows 25 indicate the direction of the fluid flow within the vessel 12. The stent delivery catheter 32 includes an inner tubular member 36 onto which the compressed or collapsed stent 34 is mounted. This inner tubular member 36 includes an inner lumen 38 which allows the stent delivery catheter 32 to be disposed over the device 10 in a co-axial arrangement. This allows the stent delivery catheter 32 to be delivered to the area of treatment using over-the-wire techniques. An outer restraining sheath 40 extends over the inner tubular member 36 in a co-axial arrangement and is used to restrain the collapsed stent 34 until it is ready to be deployed. Both the outer restraining sheath 40 and inner tubular member 36 have proximal ends (not shown) which extend outside of the patient. In use, the physician moves the proximal ends to retract the restraining sheath the necessary length to deploy the self-expanding stent 34. Once the stent is positioned across the lesion 16, the restraining sheath 40 can be retracted to expose the stent 34 and allow it to self expand against the wall 30 of the vessel 12. The opening in the vessel 12 is maintained by the stent 34 even after the delivery catheter 32 is withdrawn from the vessel 12.

The filtering assembly 22 is initially provided in the collapsed position within the sheath 20 as is shown schematically in FIGS. 1 and 2. As a first step, the filter assembly 22 is disposed in the vessel 12 to a position past the lesion 16 in the direction of the fluid flow (downstream of the lesion 16). When the filtering

assembly 22 has been properly positioned in the vessel 12, the sheath 20 is moved in a direction to expose the filtering assembly 22. This causes the splines 26 and the filter member 28 to expand against the wall of the vessel 12. This is shown schematically in FIG. 3. In this position, the filter member 28 passes the fluid in the vessel 12 but blocks the passage of the emboli 14 in the fluid. The direction of the fluid flow in the vessel 12 is indicated schematically by solid arrows 25.

The stent delivery catheter 32 and stent 34 are then positioned in the vessel 12 across the lesion 16. This is shown schematically in FIG. 4. The stent 34 expands against the wall of the vessel 12, thereby opening the vessel at the position of the lesion 16 to increase the flow of fluid through the vessel. The expansion of the stent 34 against the wall of the vessel 12 is indicated schematically in FIG. 5. As indicated schematically in FIG. 5, the lesion 16 is compressed against the wall 30 of the vessel 12, thereby expanding the opening in the vessel at the position of the lesion 16.

The expansion of the stent 34 against the lesion 16 may create emboli 14 as indicated schematically in FIG. 5. However, the emboli 14 are blocked by the filter member 28 from flowing through the mesh. When all of the emboli 14 have flowed to the filter member 28, the stent delivery catheter 32 is withdrawn. This is indicated schematically in FIGS. 6 and 7.

The filtering assembly 22 (with the trapped embolic debris retained by the filter member 28) is then moved in a direction to dispose the filtering assembly 22 back into the sheath 20. When this occurs, some buckling of the filtering assembly 22

and the tubular shaft member 24 may take place. As previously indicated, the tubular shaft member 24 and the splines 26 may be made from a suitable material such as a nickel titanium alloy. This material is advantageous because it has an ability to withstand buckling when the tubular shaft member 24 and the filtering assembly 22 are pushed back into the sheath 20. It should be appreciated that the filtering assembly 22 can also be made from any metal or polymer which has flexible properties and properties of withstanding buckling when being pushed back into the sheath 20.

The sheath 20 can be provided with a variable length to ensure that all of the embolic debris remains in the sheath when the tubular shaft member 24 and the filtering assembly 22 are pushed back into the sheath 20. The lengths of the spines and filter member should be sufficiently long so that a deep pocket is created that traps the emboli deep within the distal end of the filter member 28. This helps prevent any backflow of trapped emboli 14 into the vessel when the filtering assembly 22 is being collapsed. The sheath 20 may have a slightly flared proximal end 44 which helps to receive the distal end 46 of the filtering assembly 22. After the tubular shaft member 24 and the filtering assembly 22 have been pulled back into the sheath 20, the filtering assembly 22 can be withdrawn from the vessel 12. This is indicated schematically by a hollow arrow 48 in FIG. 7.

Although this invention has been disclosed and illustrated with reference to particular preferred embodiments, the principles involved are susceptible

for use in numerous other embodiments which will be apparent to persons of ordinary skill in the art. The invention is, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A device for passing fluid in a vessel while preventing emboli in the fluid from passing through the vessel, comprising:

a guide wire having a proximal and distal end;

a sheath attached to the guide wire near its distal end;

5 a tubular shaft member having a proximal and distal end which is movable along the guide wire in a co-axial arrangement; and

a filtering assembly attached to the tubular shaft member which is movable between a collapsed and expanded position, the filtering assembly being constricted within the sheath while in the collapsed position and expanded within the vessel when released from constriction within the sheath to become disposed against the vessel to pass fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the vessel.

2. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the filter has a plurality of spines disposed in annularly spaced relationship to one another and has a filter member attached to the spines.

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3. The filtering device of claim 2, wherein:

the spines are formed from a material having shape memory for disposition against the vessel when released from the sheath and

- 5 the filter member is formed from a material having properties of passing the fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the vessel.

4. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the filtering assembly become disposed within the sheath when the tubular shaft member becomes disposed within the sheath.

5. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the filtering assembly is self deploying.

6. The filtering device of claim 2, wherein:

the spines are self expanding.

7. The filtering device of claim 2, wherein:

the tubular shaft member has a recess for housing the splines

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when the filtering assembly is in the collapsed position.

8. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the sheath is made from a polymer and has a length to ensure that all of the emboli remain in the sheath when the filtering assembly is moved from the expanded position back into the collapsed position within the sheath.

9. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the filtering assembly has a length to ensure that all of the emboli remain in the filter member when the filtering assembly is moved from the expanded position back into the collapsed position within the sheath.

10. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the filtering assembly has a memory for expanding against the vessel when the tubular shaft member and filtering assembly are displaced relative to the sheath so that they are no longer housed within the sheath.

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5 11. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

 the tubular shaft member is made from a material having flexible
properties and properties of withstanding buckling,

 12. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

 the sheath has a flexibility and shape dependent upon the
characteristics of the tortuous anatomy through which the sheath passes.

 13. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

 the filtering assembly has a plurality of splines which are made
from a resilient material capable of withstanding buckling and which are spaced
angularly from one another and which are provided with a memory for expansion to a
5 particular configuration and which are covered with a filter member.

 14. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

 the sheath has distal and proximal ends, the distal end of the
sheath being attached to a guide wire and the proximal end having a opening for
receiving the filtering assembly.

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15. The filtering device of claim 14, wherein:

the proximal end opening of the sheath is flared outward.

16. The filtering device of claim 1, wherein:

the tubular shaft member is made from hypotube formed from a nickel titanium alloy.

17. A method of passing fluid in a vessel and of preventing emboli in the fluid from passing through the vessel from a lesion in the vessel, including the steps of:

providing a filtering assembly having constricted and expanded positions and having properties in the expanded position of passing fluid while blocking the passage of emboli from the lesion,

disposing the filtering in a sheath attached to a guide wire in the constricted position with the filtering assembly disposed in the sheath and movable relative to the sheath,

positioning the filtering assembly and the sheath in the vessel at a position past the lesion in the direction of the fluid flow in the vessel,

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the distal end of the hypotube becomes disposed within the

sheath when the filtering assembly is placed into the sheath.

20. A method as set forth in claim 19, wherein:

the filtering assembly is formed from angularly spaced splines
formed from a resilient material capable of withstanding buckling, and

the splines are covered with a filter member made from a material
having properties of passing the fluid while blocking the passage of the emboli in the
fluid.

21. A method as set forth in claim 17, wherein:

the filtering assembly is disposed in a fixed relationship on a
hypotube,

the hypotube is made from a flexible material having properties
of withstanding buckling, and

the distal end of the hypotube becomes disposed within the
sheath when the filtering assembly is placed into the sheath.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A sheath attached to a guide wire, a tubular shaft member slidable on the guide wire and a filtering assembly constricted within the sheath are movable in a vessel to a position distal to a lesion in the direction of fluid flow. The filtering assembly may be formed from a plurality of angularly spaced splines and a mesh disposed on the splines having properties of passing fluid in the vessel while blocking the passage of emboli in the fluid. The splines may be provided with shape memory for expanding against the wall of the vessel when released from constriction by the sheath. The sheath may be moved relative to the filtering assembly and the support member to release the filter for expansion against the vessel wall. An interventional device can be used to treat the lesion. Any emboli released into the vessel as a result of the interventional treatment are blocked by the filter member while fluid is allowed to pass there through.

FIG. 7

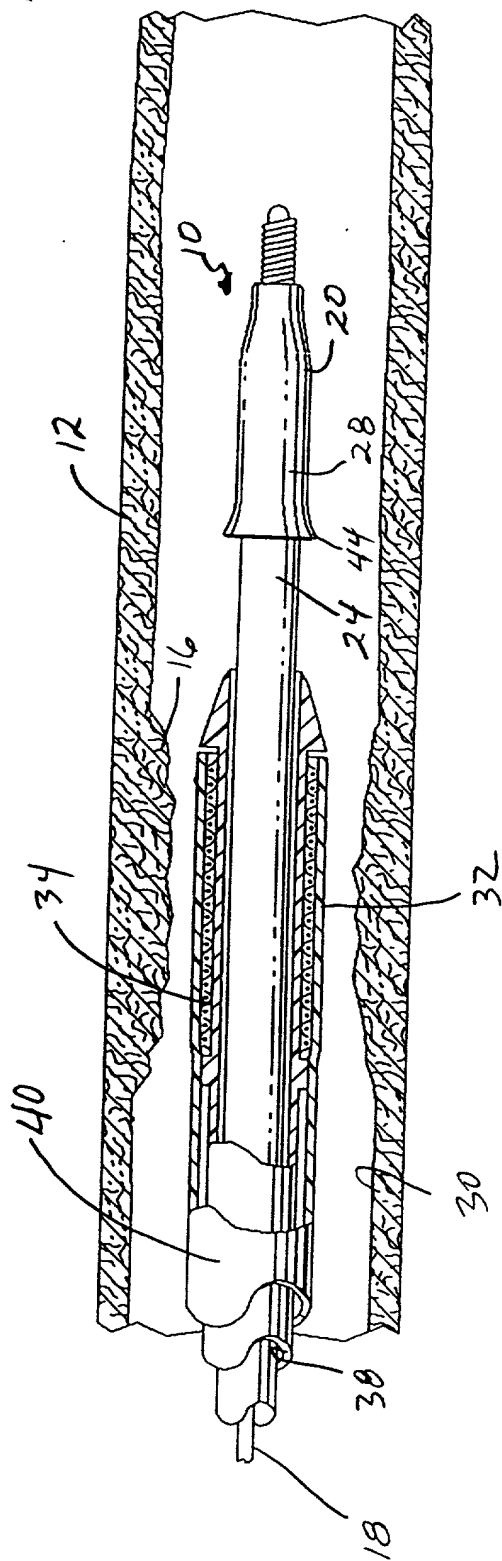
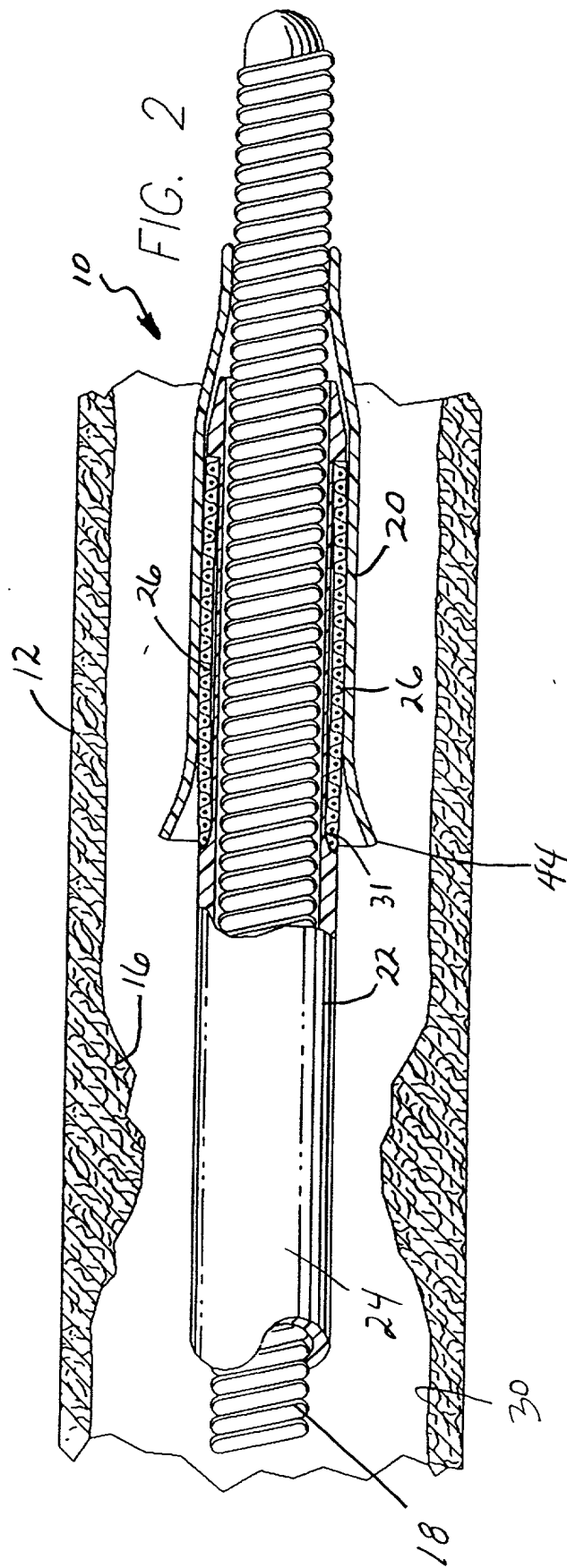
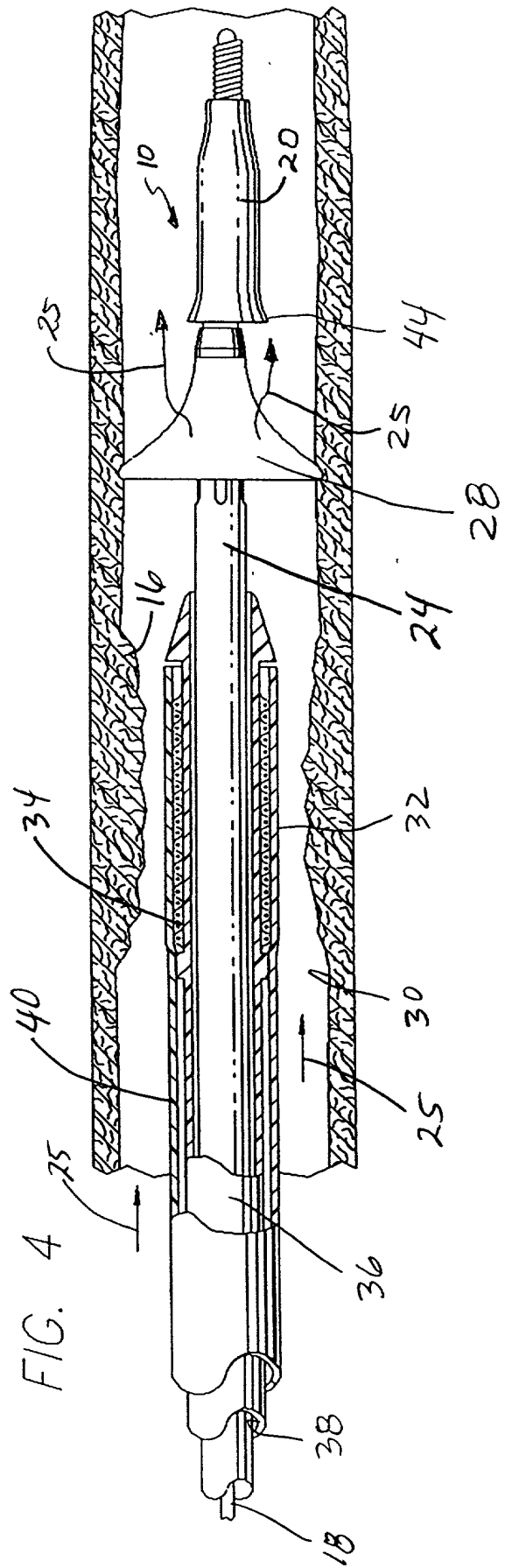
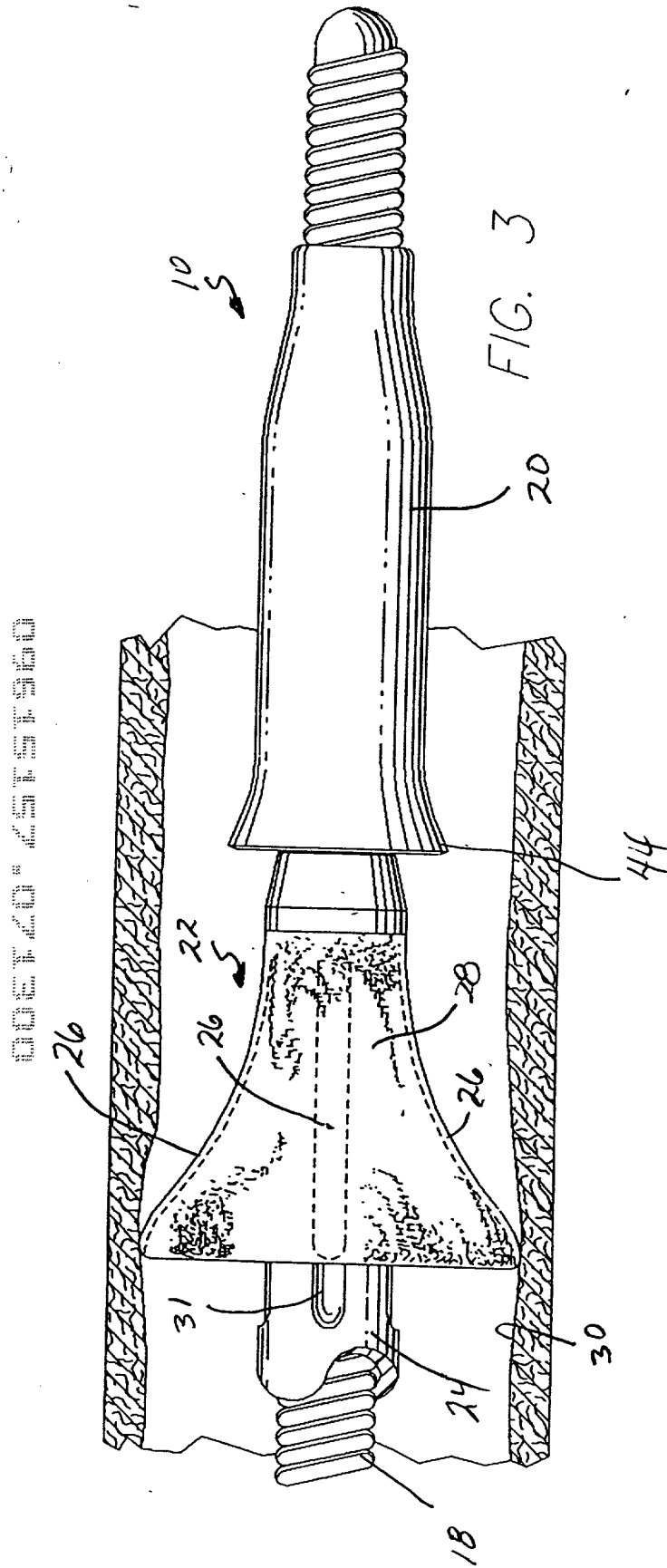
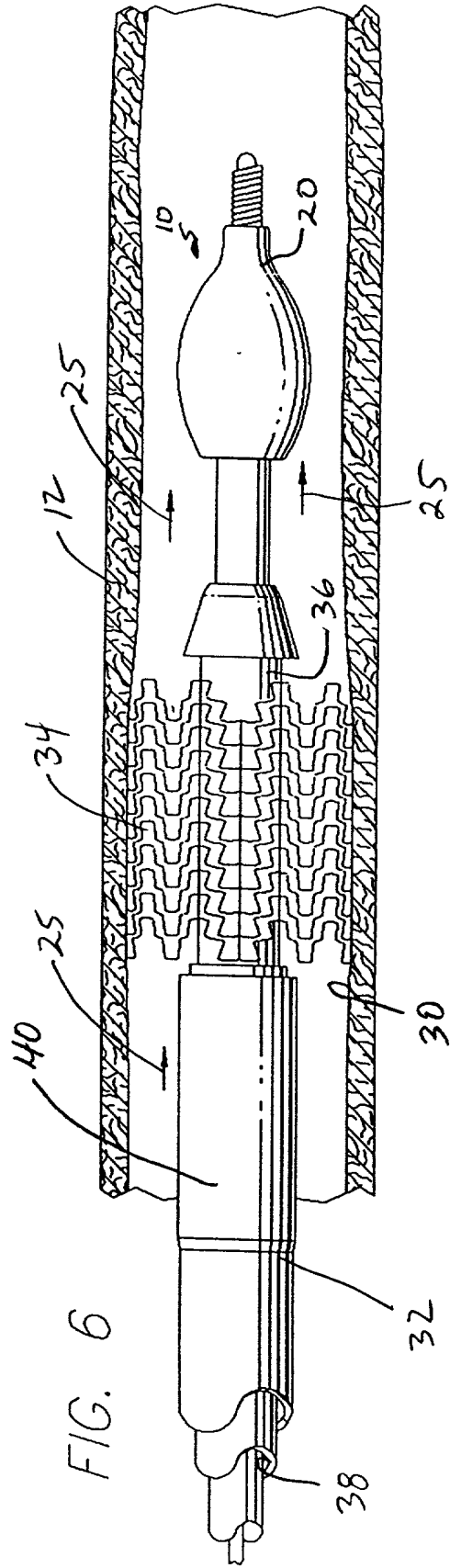
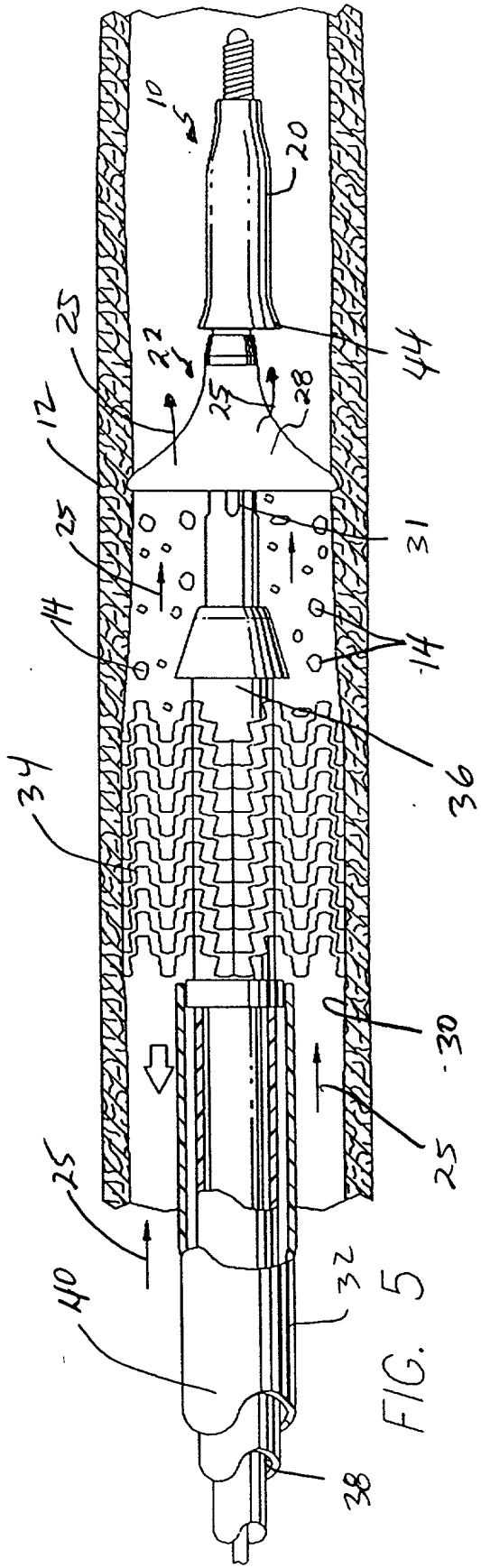


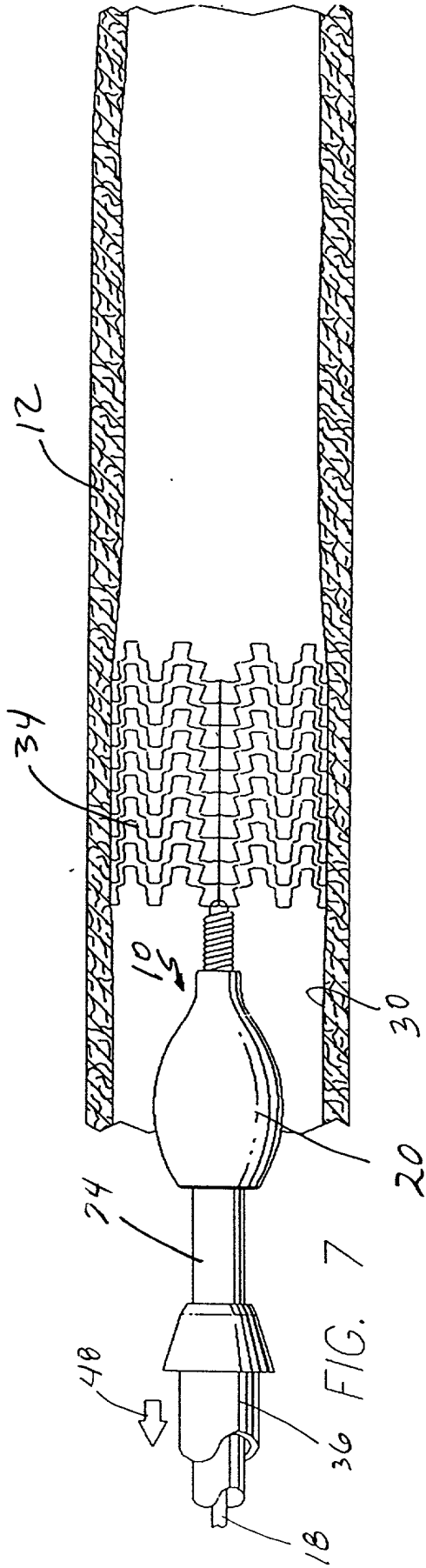
FIG. 2







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DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As the below named inventors, we hereby declare that:

Our residences, post office addresses and citizenship are as stated below next to our names, Niraj A. Shah and Joann Heberer.

We believe we are original, first and joint inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled EMBOLIC PROTECTION GUIDE WIRE the specification of which (check one)

 X is attached hereto

 was filed on

Application Serial No.

and was amended on (or amended through)

(if applicable)

We hereby state that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above.

We acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56.

We hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 119 (a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Day/Month/Year filed</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
None				

We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Sec. 112, we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<u>Appln. Serial No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Status (patented, pending, abandoned)</u>
None		

We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

We hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

EARL A. BRIGHT II, Registration No. 37,045; THOMAS A HASSING, Registration No. 36,159; TIM L. KITCHEN, Registration 41,900; PHILIP S. YIP, Registration 37,265; RICHARD A. BARDIN, Registration No. 20,365; GILBERT G. KOVELMAN; Registration No. 19,552; JOHN S. NAGY, Registration No. 30,664; THOMAS H. MAJCHER, Registration No. 31,119; THOMAS A. RUNK, Registration No. 30,679; RONALD E. PEREZ, Registration No. 36,891; PAMELA G. MAHER, Registration No. 40,712; JOHN V. HANLEY, Registration No. 38,171; JOHN K. FITZGERALD, Registration No. 38,881; and PAUL Y. FENG, Registration No. 35,510.

Direct all telephone calls to Thomas H. Majcher at telephone number (310) 824-5555.

Address all correspondence to:

FULWIDER PATTON LEE & UTECHT, LLP
Howard Hughes Center
6060 Center Drive
Tenth Floor
Los Angeles, California 90045

Full name of first inventor: Niraj A. Shah

Inventor's signature: 

Date: 7/7/, 2000

Residence: Mountain View, California

Citizenship: India

Post Office Address: ~~395 Sierra Vista Avenue, #1, Mountain View, California 94043~~
840 Alice Avenue #21, Mountain View, California 94041

Full name of second inventor: Joann Heberer

Inventor's signature: 

Date: July 10, 2000

Residence: Redwood City, California

Citizenship: ISA

Post Office Address: 1741 West Selby Lane, Redwood City, California 94061

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